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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTH ASIA

First of all, it must be noted here that not one of the socioeconomic tasks placed on the agenda by the tumultuous events of 1979 has been solved. Right-wing circles are thwarting the democratic transformations and social reforms which the people's masses who took part in the revolution had hoped for. In these circumstances, the fueling of the anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan publicity on which certain forces in Iran are gambling can only be interpreted as a wish to play down domestic contradictions and divert attention from the tasks of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The export of the "Islamic Revolution" to other countries is overtly proclaimed in Tehran, and certain people would like to impose their own order in neighboring Afghanistan, which has ended oppression by feudal lords and is building life on truly democratic foundations.

By taking the road of interference in the DRA's internal affairs Iran is playing into the hands of the most reactionary imperialist circles.

#### SOVIET COLONEL'S EXPLOITS IN DRA RECOUNTED

PM231027 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Colonel I. Dynin under the rubric "Heroes and Exploits": "Courage"]

[Text] Military service has many facets. In 20 years Colonel Loshkarev has taken part in exercises involving reconnaissance and attack; dug defensive trenches, fired almost every type of weapon, taken cover under fire, driven an armored transport vehicle, and neutralized mine fields. He has held various posts and the geography of his service covers a gigantic triangle; the Far East, the Baltic republics, and Afghanistan. Wherever Loshkarev has served he has had a good reputation.

Officer Loshkarev arrived in Afghanistan as a senior commander and high-class specialist. On his chest were two orders "for serving the motherland in the USSR Armed Forces." The place he was sent was not marked on the map; no woods, not a single tree. "Bare plain and clay under your feet," one officer joked...

The tent city was set up according to the rules of military living; a place for building, a part for the combat vehicles, storehouse, guard premises, and a Lenin room.

The caution with which the local inhabitants greeted the Soviet servicemen soon passed. The Soviet officers and soldiers behaved simply; they greeted the elders respectfully, respected traditions, and the children were drawn as though by a magnet to the tent city. Following the children, the adults began to beat a path to the tent city. One person would simply come to see how servicemen live in cloth houses. Another had felt a sudden pain in the belly and the soldiers' doctor was experienced and responsive and would give him medicine for free and take no money for the treatment.

...On that overcast day the local authorities turned to the Soviet command for help. In the night basmachi had mined the roads leading to the hamlet. The inhabitants were cut off from the whole world: They could not take their children to school or drive their livestock to graze.

Loshkarev set off with a small group of mine specialists to fulfill the mission. They worked without respite, but progress was slow. They had to feel their way over each centimeter of road and remove each mine with every precautionary measure. Loshkarev took pleasure in observing the actions of Private Yevgeniy Gorokhov. A young, impetuous, and still inexperienced man, he nonetheless made every effort and did not make the slightest mistake. "I must mention him in summing up our results," the commander thought. At that moment, shots rang out from beneath the mosque dome.

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But the medical orderlies and his comrades and doctors knew their job. Medical Service Lieutenant Valeriy Yalonetskiy treated and bandaged his wounds. A helicopter summoned by radio arrived. Medical Services Lieutenant Colonel V. Shapovalov operated promptly and skillfully...

Loshkarev was accustomed to doing everything for people; to being concerned for his subordinates; and to wondering whether they were warmly dressed and well fed, knew how to shoot, were prepared to endure hardship, and would remain calm in a critical situation... In the midst of his concerns he had had no time to wonder how his subordinates were taking it all, what they thought of him, what their attitude toward him was. And it was only after he was wounded, when he was in serious condition, that he realized his every step and action, his every word, met with a response in people's hearts. He felt he was the commander all the time. He was sent telegrams and people telephoned him and wrote him letters. Often the door to the ward would open and a fellow serviceman, tanned almost black by the sun and wearing a snowy-white coat, would appear on the threshold:

"How are you, sir!"

The hurried stories would begin. There was a lot of news. One man had received an order, another had been promoted, a third had gone home. And there had been many changes among the Afghans. A school, which Soviet servicemen helped construct, had begun to operate, houses destroyed by the dushmans had been repaired.

The doctors were not yet even thinking of discharging Loshkarev when, leaning on a crutch, he went up to the doctor treating him and persuaded him he was perfectly able to continue service. He had experience, he knew the design of all existing mines...

The town was living its ordinary life and Loshkarev fitted into it rapidly, as though he had not been away for many months. As before, the subunits were out on missions, undertook marches, rehearsed training attacks, and deactivated mines.

One day the mailman came up to Loshkarev and handed him an envelope. The officer immediately recognized his son's handwriting, but he was intrigued by the sender's address. Written in Sergey's firm hand was the address of a Far East garrison. He had once served in those parts and now Lieutenant Sergey Loshkarev was following in his father's footsteps.

His tour of service took its course and his wounds seemed to start to heal more rapidly. But perhaps they only seemed to do so. He still could not work at full strength. Soon an order of military terseness came: G.K. Loshkarev to be sent to..."

He took a long time to get used to Moscow. In his long years of service he had never served in big cities. And his service had been of a different kind.

But, gradually he came to terms with his new life and began to look on the telephone as a means of communicating, not a source of alarm calls. Soon an event took place which made him relive everything he had experienced on Afghan soil. The news came that Colonel Loshkarev had been awarded the order "for service to the motherland in the USSR Armed Forces" first class. He became the first full holder of this order in the ground forces.

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SOUTH ASIACIA 'MASTER' OF FREE AFGHANISTAN RADIO STATION

LD280851 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] In the United States, a new subversive radio station under the pretentious title "Free Afghanistan" is being created. Formally, it will be under the authority of the Council of International Radio Broadcasting [Sovet mezhdunarodnogo radio-veshchaniya] but, in fact, its master will be the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. It will spread slander about the policies of the Government of Afghanistan and the help which is given to the Afghan people by the Soviet Union.

INDIAN ARMY COMMANDER DETAILS BORDER CLASHES

LD282205 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, August 28 TASS -- The situation around the Siachen Glacier remains tense. The commander of India's Northern Military District, Lt-Gen M.L. Chiber, in an interview with the newspaper DECCAN HERALD, stresses that armed clashes between Indian and Pakistani units are continuing in that part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir.

There are casualties from both sides, he points out. The Pakistani troops do not abandon their attempts to knock out Indian units from their positions and seize the strategic passes of Sela and Belafondla.

With these aims in view, the Pakistani military is transferring troops reinforcements and military equipment to the conflict area. Islamabad's objective is to establish control over the entire Siachen Glacier and nearby regions and thus gain access to the strategic Nubra valley in Ladakh.

In other words, Pakistan aims to expand further the unlawfully held part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, the district commander stresses.

INDIAN MINISTER DETAILS SOVIET AID IN OIL SEARCH

LD290840 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, August 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Stanislav Sychev reporting:

At present India is faced with two important tasks: To increase oil production and to use it thriftily and efficiently.

The country, India's Minister of State for Oil Nawal Kishore Sharma told a seminar here, is striving to achieve self-sufficiency in that important source of energy as soon as possible. In 1980-1981 India produced 10 million tons of crude. In 1984-1985 the output grew to reach 29 million tons. Now prospecting is going on in 14 promising areas. Soviet technicians and engineers are to work at two of them -- Kambeya and Cauvery -- in keeping with the terms of the agreement on the guidelines for trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and India signed on May 22, 1985.

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